Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1803. No. 818.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

July 25.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 23.

For Sale,

A valuable Lot of Ground situated at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Prince street forty nine feet, and on Pitt street ninety four feet, with the improvements, consisting of one Brick and two Frame HOUSES, Stable, Smoke House, &c. all in good repair. This lot may be divided conveniently into three, with a dwelling house, &c. on each, at a trifling expence.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

GEO. CLEMENSTON.

ALL persons having claims against me, are requested to bring in the same, and those who are indebted to me are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment. I shall be under the necessity of bringing suit against all delinquents.

July 1. eo

CATALOGUE
OF
BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,

Just received for Sale,

By R. and J. GRAY,

At their Store, King street,

COPIES of Intercepted Letters from the army of Gen. Bonaparte in Egypt, 3 vols. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Operations of the Army of the Danube, under command of Gen. Jourdan.

Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, of Barthelemy, Pichegru, Willott, Marbois, Larue, Ramel, &c. &c. in consequence of the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor, (Sept. 4, '97,) 8vo.

Misanthropy and Repentance, a novel from the German, with a beautiful Frontispiece.

Llewellen, a tale in 3 vols.

Love of Fame, the Universal Passion, in 7 characteristical satires.

Scott's Poems, lyric, devotional and moral.

Crosby's London Letter Writer.

Fordyce's Art of Preaching.

The Devil upon Crutches in England, or Night Scenes in London, a satirical work.

Pro and Con, or the Opinionists.

Scripture Histories, or Interesting Narratives extracted from the Old Testament, for the instruction and amusement of youth, by Mrs. Pilkington.

Female Ægis, or the Duties of Women.

Letters from a Preceptress to her Pupils who have left her.

Siamese Tales, being a collection of histories told to the son of the Mandarin Sam-Sib.

Obi, or three finger'd Jack, on which is founded the Pantomime of the Egyptian Robber.

Dr. Goldsmith's Essays and Poems.

Lord Lyttleton's Poems.

Poetical Works of John Philips.

Castle of Otranto, a Gothic Story.

Young Gentleman's Parental Monitor.

Yorick's Sentimental Journey.

Fielding's Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.

The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem, concerning the Lord. Translated from the original Latin of hon. Emanuel Swedenborg.

The two Princes of Persia.

Museum of Wit.

The Hermit of Warksworth.

The Birth Day, or Moral Dialogues and Stories.

Roach's History of the Stage.

Visions in Verse for the entertainment of youth.

Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

Festival of Mirth.

Emma, or the Victim of Depravity.

Wonderful Tales; Cavern of Horrors.

History of a Reprobate.

Theatrical Olio.

Fatal Prediction, or the Midnight Assassin.

History of the Queen of France.

Female Warrior, or the Adventures of Hannah Snell.

More Kotzebue, or my own Pizarro, a farce.

Tudor Owen; Gothic Stories; Henrietta Bellgrave; Henry Lanson; Cabinet of Love; Art of Swimming; Book of Fate; the Union Volentine Writer; Midnight Messenger, & a number of others too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

They are mostly in cheap paper binding—the greater part of them have an elegant frontispiece—are lately imported from London—have been bought low, and will be sold by the dozen or single, considerably lower than their real value.

July 18. d

For Sale,

An excellent MILCH COW.

Enquire of the Printer

July 22. d

For NEW-YORK,

(Intended as a Constant Trader,)

The SLOOP
CHARLOTTE,
William R. Loomis, Master;
to sail in 8 days.

For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Irwins's wharf.

July 18. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in Europe or the West Indies,

The Schooner
SEA FLOWER,
Captain Crooker,

burthen one hundred and seventy two tons. She is a strong, staunch vessel, this being her second voyage. Apply to the Captain on board, at M'Clean's Wharf, or to

Janney & Paton,

Who have for Sale on board the said Schooner,

180 Tons PLASTER PARIS.

July 13. d

For BOSTON,

(To sail in 5 days)
the fast sailing, coppered Brig
Harmony,
(a constant Trader)
Robert Hall, Master.

300 bls. wanted on freight—good accommodation for passengers. Apply to the Captain, or

John G. Ladd.

July 22. d

For Liverpool—Direct.

The SHIP
FABIUS,
Capt. Thomas Farrell,

Will sail with all possible dispatch, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged. For freight, apply immediately to

Wm. HODGSON.

Who will make liberal advances on consignments by this vessel, to the addess of Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

June 30. d

For PHILADELPHIA,

THE SLOOP
HILAND;
JOHN HAND, *Master.*

An excellent vessel, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board at Prince Street Wharf—or to

DANIEL M'CLEAN.

July 11. d

THE BRIG
FAME,

Burthen about 950 barrels, will take a reight for the West Indies, if a good one offers, and immediate application is make to

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Who has for sale on board said brig,
50 barrels New Eng. Rum,
20 bags green Coffee,
29 coils of Cordage,
A few pieces Russia Sheeting and Ravens Duck,
2 barrels of Oil, 2 cases Hats, and a few hundred feet of Oars.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG
NANCY,
Captain GALLAGHER,
Now lying at Ramsey's wharf. Burthen 130 tons.
Apply to
Janney & Paton.

Who have just received, per said brig,
28 tierces RICE.

July 22. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

For NEW-YORK,

(A CONSTANT TRADER.)

The fast sailing Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
John Quandrill,
Master;

will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Ricketts, Newton & Co's wharf, or to

P. CARE, Union street.

Who has for Sale,

40 kegs Powder,
30 do. Ground Ginger,
30 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 bls. Shad,
50 do. Herrings, and
A quantity of fine and coarse Salt, &c.

July 25. d

For Freight or Charter,

(to any port on the continent.)

The Schooner
Betsey & Jane,
Isaiah Hammond,
Master;

a fast sailing new schr. will carry six hundred barrels, for terms, please apply to the Master on board, at Messrs Vowell's wharf, or to

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

Who have for sale at their store.

40 bbls Boston No. 1 and 2 Pork of an excellent quality, which will be sold cheap for cash.

July 25. d6t.

For FREIGHT,

The Schooner
BETSEY,

Burthen 700 barrels—an excellent, fast sailing vessel, now ready to receive a cargo. Apply to capt. Wm. Brown on board, or to

JOHN G. LADD.

For Sale,

A handsome BRIG
now on the stocks, the property of John Tayloe, Esq. and will be ready to launch in the course of two weeks. She is 50 and one third feet straight rabbit, 50 feet nine and one third feet tread, 21 and one third beam, 11 feet hold, and two feet dead rise. She is built of the very best white oak timber, well seasoned, and of the most complete workmanship—will be delivered with spars complete, and may be seen and contracted for by applying to the subscriber, living at Neabsco Furnace, near Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia.

William Gordon.

July 22. 2aw3w

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

At the store next door to Messrs. Jonathan and Mahlon Scholdfield, King street,

Forty five bales of South Carolina Cotton,

Seventeen tierces and six half tierces of prime Rice,

Seven hhds. Guadaloupe Molasses—*for cash or good paper at 60 or 90 days, with approved endorsers.*

Also, on Consignment,

Five trunks jaconet muslins and handkerchiefs, one trunk stitching threads, one do. Cotton Umbrellas, one case Cotton Stripes, one do. 6-4 Callico Checks, one trunk ribands, one small box elegant low priced Muslin, Cambric, Shawls and Spanish Cloaks, twelve cases low priced Hats, two cases 4 4 Irish Linens well assorted, one trunk and one case London Pamphlets lateſt editions with handsome frontispieces, and one case containing Silk Hose and Jewelry. The above goods are all well bought and will be sold by the piece or package on the most reasonable terms for ready money.

Daniel C. Puppo.

July 9. dtf

Negociation with France.

CONTINUED.

(No. 43.)

Paris, March 14, 1803.

My Lord,

The messenger Mason went on Saturday with my dispatches of that date, and until yesterday, Sunday, I saw no one likely to give me any further information such as I could depend upon, as to the effect which his majesty's message had produced on the first consul. At the court which was held at the Thuilleries on that day, he accosted me evidently under very considerable agitation. He began by asking me if I had any news from England. I told him that I had received letters from your lordship two days ago. He immediately said, and so you are determined to go to war? No! I replied, we are too sensible of the advantages of peace. Nous avons, said he, deja fait la guerre pendant quinze ans. As he appeared to wait for an answer, I observed only, C'en est deja trop. Mais, said he, vous voulez la faire encore quinze annees, et vous m'y forcez. I told him, that was very far from his majesty's intentions.—He then proceeded to Count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara, who were standing together at a little distance from me, and said to them, Les Anglois veulent la guerre, mais s'ils tont les premiers a tirer l'epee, je serai le dernier a la remettre.—Ils ne respectent pas les Traites. Il faut de renavant les couvrir de crepe noir. He then went his round.

In a few minutes he came back to me, and resumed the conversation, it such it can be called, by something personally civil to me. He began again=Pourquoi des armemens? Contre qui des mesures de precaution? Je n'ai pas un seul vaissau de ligne dans les ports de France; meis si vous voulez armer, d'jarmerai aussi; si vous voulez vous battre, je me battrai aussi. Vous pourrez peut etre tuer la France, mais jamais l'intimider. On ne voudroit, said I, ni l'un ni l'autre. On voudroit vivre en bonne intelligence avec elle. Il faut done respecter les traites, replied he; Malheur a ceux qui ne respectent pas lee traites; ils en seront responsable a toute l'Europe. He was too much agitated to make it adviseable for me to prolong the conversation; I, therefore, made no answer, and he retired to his apartment, repeating the last phrase.

It is to be remarked that all this passed loud enough to be overheard by two hundred people who were present, and I am persuaded that there was not a single person who did not feel the extreme impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity as well of decency on the occasion.

I propose taking the first opportunity of speaking to M. Talleyrand on this subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

No. 44, is immaterial.

(To be continued.)

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the Commerce, Dyer, arrived at Philadelphia.

LONDON, May 25.

A mail arrived this day from Hamburgh. Our correspondent in that city, in a letter of the 20th informs us, that it is currently reported there that in the event of a war the French will take possession of that city and of the whole of the Lower Elbe, a letter from a commercial house in Bedin, to one of the first houses in Hamburgh, affirms, that the king of Prussia has promised a free passage through his states to the French army destined for that purpose.

May 28.

Our port Letters of this morning will be found particularly interesting. That from Portsmouth, states the arrival yesterday of the squadron under Sir Roger Curtis from the Cape of Good Hope, and of that squadron having taken yesterday at noon, a Frence East India ship estimated at one hundred thousand pounds value. The same letter brings an account of the capture of the Hazard sloop of war, which event Sir Roger Curtis learned from La Minerve at sea.

The proceedings last night in the house of Commons were particularly interesting and important. Mr. Fox made his promised motion for an address to his majesty, to avail himself of the professed Mediation of Russia to settle the differences between this country and France; and in the course of the discussion which ensued, Lord Hawkesbury candidly stated the readiness of his majestys ministers to explain their views to the court of St. Petersburgh, and readily to accept the mediation of that power. But his Lordship repeated that he had mentioned before, that no direct or precise offer of mediation had been offered on the part of Russia; it was merely of the slighest species of assurance of mediation. It was however admitted, that meanwhile, the contest into which we have again been obliged to enter, should be prosecuted with vigour, until views of mediation shall have been realized; and in consequence of Lord Hawkesbury's candid statement, Mr. Fox withdrew his motion.

Private letters from the Hague, says—"The French Army assembling near Nimeguen has for its ostensible destination the Electorate of Hanover, but it is a curious fact, that this army encamped upon the same ground, where in 1688, the then prince of Orange, afterwards, King William III. under pretence of interiering in the dispute then subsisting between Prince Clement of Bavaria and the Cardinal of Furstenberg, collected the army with which he in November in the same year invaded England. It is true, that the Prince of Orange, had a fleet of 50 sail of men of war to escort his transports; but it is equally true that the corsican disposer of their lives and the liberties of Frenchmen, cares less about the loss of whole armies, than the prince did for the safety of one single regiment.

Without any intent to alarm you, I have heard from good authority, that "French emissarie have for some days been busy in taking an account of the numbers, the names and the tonnage of all vessels, even schuits, in our different harbours; and that they have in the same manner tried to procure the names and the number of our sailors, but in this they have been disappointed, as all our sailors are attached to the prince of Orange, and detest the French, and have therefore already begun to desert and to conceal themselves, Some official encouragement from England, at this period, might bring you over many of them.

"I repeat again that my intention is not to create alarm; but vigilance, vigor, activity, and unanimity, are absolutely necessary to counteract the designs of a man, who believes in no other Providence but fortune, and who hitherto, even in his most desperate enterprizes has never ceased to be its favorite. Remember, that if any one army should realy attack Hanover there are already in this country, in Brabant and on the Rhine, upwards of 110,000 men, which are augmenting every day by fresh troops."

May 29.

The recent Overtures of France for the renewal of Peace, obviously result from the unprepared state of the government to engage in War; after two years of insult and aggression it were folly to doubt its hostility yet without foregoing the advantage of the moment our Ministers have determined not only to leave open the door to Negociation but to promote, by all consistent facility, every intercourse which may tend to accommodation.

Reports founded on this fact, combined with some communications which the Spanish, Dutch, and Russian Ambassadors have recently made to our Government, yesterday occasioned a rise of more than three per cent. on our Funds—Consuls for opening were in the morning at 59 ⅛ being ⅛ above the prices at which they closed on Friday; they then rose to 61, from which they declined to 59¾, and left off at 60 ¼—This rise although ascribed to reports of peace, we believe to have been occasioned by speculations, as to the means to be adopted by the Minister for raising the supplies for the year, conceiving, as we do that there does not at the present moment exist the slightest probability of an immediate Peace.

We have seen letters from Hamburgh, stating, that the Senate had made an application to the court of Berlin for its protection of property in that city, in the event of a French invasion. These letters add, that no answer had been returned. Bonaparte in one of his gusts of passion, declared his determination to exclude the British from all intercourse with the Continent, and, in order to do so, to occupy Hamburgh, &c. Consistent with this plan, Portugal is to be seized, and annexed to the Spanish Monarchy if she refuses to shut her ports against us; and Naples is to form another Italian Republic should she disobey the Consular Mandate for our excussion.—The recent march of a numerous French corps into Italy, is supposed to have been combined with this project, the avowal of which has induced the Emperor to strengthen his Cordon on the Venetian frontiers.

Accounts reached us yesterday from Jersey, of the 25th instant which state, that two French transports, full of troops, have been captured by our cruizers in La Baye D'Angeine.—Their destination is not mentioned.—These accounts add, that great bustle prevailed at St. Malo in fitting out privateers.

An expedition to Holland has been for some days talked of—but whatever may be the wishes of government on the subject, we question their present means for such an enterprize.

Bonaparte has intimated to the petty powers dependant on him, that France will not admit of their neutrality in the war; they must either be allies or foes. Holland, Portugal, Spain, Liguira, Cisalpina, and Etruria, will be involved in a contest with a power which is nobly struggling for their liberties. We trust it is not possible that Russia, Austria and Prussia will submit to the exercise of a power, which would not only be unjust—but which, if suffered to prevail, must shortly prove fatal to the general independence of Europe.

Bonaparte has twice of late publicly spoken on the subject of his menaced invasion of this kingdom. England, and not Ireland, he has declared to be his object of attack, as success in the former would ensure the fall of the latter, while although victorious in the latter, the former might still resist and baffle his enterprize. He talks of sending his army hither in row boats during a calm, when our ships cannot act, a measure for which England is better situated than Ireland. That the Chief Consul is sufficiently enthusiastic to entertain such a project, is very credible; that he will be beaten, should he attempt it, is very certain. Our fleet, active, enterprizing, and vigilant, ensures us protection from the insult of invasion; but should it by an accident reach our shores, can any man be so lost to the proud and generous feelings of a Briton, or so ignorant of our internal power, as to dread the issue?

The regency of Algiers is stated to have demanded 180,000 dollars from our court, as an equivalent for eighteen slaves who made their escape from Oran in an English vessel. The Spanish cabinet has paid all arrears due to the Dey, and has further made a present of 50,000 dollars; these sums were immediately applied to equipment of three fresh cruizers. The Dey threatens the Americans with war, for not sending their tribute in stores, as he required, instead of specie.

Many captures have been made by our cruizers, &c. during the week, amongst the most important are, a rich ship from Surinam, by Lord Nelson; a valuable merchant-man, by Sir Sidney Smith; another Surinam ship by the Diamond; and a French East Indiaman by the Pigmy.

The port of Brest is so closely blockaded, that no vessel can enter it. On Tuesday 5 brigs making for the harbor were captured, when three of them proved to be laden with naval stores. Eighteen sail of the line are ordered to be prepared at Brest for service. One of the Deal pilots has been seized at Calais, and five men, her crew, sent to prison.

On Friday arrived at Portsmouth the Diomede, Admiral Sir R. Curtis, Jupiter, Braave, and Hindostan, from the Cape of Good Hope, together with the Suffolk and Favorite, laden with stores from the same place. This squadron had the good fortune to capture the Re-Union, a homeward bound French East Indiaman, burthen 800 tons, and valued at 100,000l. Several more might have been taken had they sooner known of the commencement of hostilies.

A French brig, called Le Vigilant from Port au Prince, has been captured and sent into Falmouth, by the Resolution. She is laden with sugar and coffee, being the whole produce of the island; and had been 55 days on her passage. The capt. reports, that just before he sailed, the French ship La Virginie, capt. Le Noir, arrived there from Havre, having on board several ladies as passengers, when she was boarded by the Blacks, who murdered the captain and crew, and sent the women into the country, and after every thing had been taken from the vessel, it was burnt. The French ships of war were waiting for instructions from France at the time the Vigilant sailed, and about 12 sail were lying at Port au Prince. The island was very healthy; the Blacks were supposed to be about 80,000 strong and scarcely a night passed without the commission of some outrage.

A report has been circulated of the capture of the Duke of Kent, on his way from Gibraltar.

The Hamburgh mail has brought intelligence of the adjustment of the differences between Russia and Sweden, by a convention.

The dispatches sent off to the Hague on Saturday, contained definitive orders to our ambassador to demand an explicit declaration of the intentions of the Batavian government.

Numerous arrests are said to have taken place at Paris, within these few days, several emigrants have been sent to the Temple.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

By capt. Hanifen, who arrived here yesterday morning from Leghorn, we learn that three or four days before he sailed, the frigate Adams arrived there in company with two other ships from Philadelphia and Salem—the Adams was quarantined. All the British ships, about 30 sail, hauled out in the Roads under cover of the Active frigate. The French troops took possession of the city two weeks before capt. H. came away, and a French frigate had arrived at the island of Elba with ammunition and provisions.

Capt. Tyler, of the schr. Union, who arrived at Charleston on the 12th July in 10 days from St. Thomas, reports, that a British lugger from Tortola was cruizing off the harbour for the purpose of pressing British seamen on board neutral vessels; and that a New York brig from one of the windward islands, bound to St. Croix, had three of her hands and the second mate pressed and was compelled to enter St. Thomas for a fresh supply of men.—The news of war had a very sensible effect on the price of provisions and produce in St. Thomas—every article immediately rose 25 per cent and flour which a few days previous was selling at 8 dolls. rose to 14. A Danish ship from St. Thomas had been captured by a British privateer, and sent into Tortola, upon suspicion of her having Dutch property on board.

Arrived, ship Charles, Moies, Liverpool; brigs Echo, Webb, Charleston; Clio, Hannifen, Barcelona; schr's Virginia, Edwards, Baltimore; John, Nichols, Savannah; sloops, Jenny, Jameson, Richmond; Jackall, Smith, Richmond; Nancy, Van Wagement, Suffolk, Virginia.

Cleared, schr. Martha, Weston, Jamaica; sloop Marinda, Place, N. Providence.

Arrived at Falmouth, Eng. on the 25th May, the ship Governor Strong, Choat, 34 days from Norfolk. In long. 40, spoke American ship Hannah, from Havre for Philadelphia, all well; 29th, off Cape Clear, spoke brig Sally, Waite, from Charleston for Liverpool.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Arrived this morning, sch'r Eleanor, Capt. Barry, 14 days from Barbadoes.

Left at Barbadoes, the brig ——, Capt. Cranston, and brig ——, Capt. Remington, both belonging to R. Island. Capt. Parker, from Liverpool, (N. Scotia) just arrived from the expedition against St. Lucie and Tobago—all well.

Capt. Barry has politely favored the Editor with Barbadoes papers to the 9th instant—they contain very little intelligence, except the official account of the surrender of Tobago, which shall be given in our next.

PRICES CURRENT,

At Liverpool, May 31.

Tobacco, York and James River, per lb. 3d to 7¼d. Carolina, 2 to 5d. Stem'd 4½ to 8d. Maryland brown, 3 to 4¼d do. Colory, 5 to 7d do. Kitefoot, 8 to 9d. Much reduced, but rather lively and like to get up.

Ashes, pot, 1st, per cwt. 43 to 35s. Pearl, 1st, 46 to 47s. Rice, in hand, 31 to 33s. In demand.

Turpentine, per cwt. 22 to 23s. Rosin, per cwt. 15 to 16s.
Cotton, Bourbon, per lb. 3s 10d to 4s 2d. Surinam, 2s 3d. St. Domingo, 1s 5d to 1s 9d. N. Orleans, 1s 1d to 1s 3½d. Georgia and Sea Island bowed, Upland 2s 9d to 3s 1d. Cottons dull, but prices expected to be supported.
Logs, oak, N. York, per cub. ft. 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Pine do. 2s to 2s 6d.
Plank, oak, N. Y. per foot 2 in. th. 5¼d to 6d. Pine, do. 4½ to 5d. Fustic, per ton, 16 to 18l.
Nicaragua Wood, large, per ton, 75 to 85l. Small 60 to 70l. In demand.
Mahogany, Honduras, per foot, 1 in. th. none. Cuba, 1s 3d. to 3s 4d. Jamaica, 1s 6d to 3s 6d.
Sugar, Musco, brown, cwt. 39 to 42s. Middling, 43 to 47s. Good, 48 to 51s. Fine, 52 to 54s. Havanna, brown, 45 to 48s. Yellow, 49 to 54s. White 62 to 67s. A steady demand.
Coffee, ordinary, per cwt. 102 to 112s. Middling, 113 to 118s. Good, 119 to 124s. Fine, 137 to 140s. In demand and stock not very great.
Cocoa, W. India, per cwt. 76 to 80s. Caraccas, none. Scarce, and but little in demand.
Ginger, W. India, white, per cwt. 64 to 80s. do. black, 32 to 36s. Scarce and in demand. Pimento per lb. 8 to 8¼d.
Logwood, chip'd, Campeachy, per ton 26 to 27s. Honduras and Jamaica 25 to 26s. Meets with a ready sale.

DUTIES.

Cotton, of the growth of the U. States pays 7s 10d. Cochineal, 10d per lb. Indigo, of the U. States, 12s. of the British colonies or plantations, 18s. of any other place, 27s. for every 100 lbs. Tobacco, from the time of importation may remain in the King's warehouse, free of expence, for 18 months. American ships pay 3s per ton, per measurement here, inwards, and 1s per ton outwards.

POLITICAL SKETCHES.

No. V.

THE political current, in England, that had long run with violence toward liberty, having at last swept away every opposing mound, an unchecked, uncontrouled democracy was established on the ruins of the throne. All power was lodged in the house of commons, who were the immediate representatives of the people. There was no royal *veto* to arrest their patriotic exertions; there were no Lords temporal or spiritual to inhibit or controul their measures. The baubles of aristocracy. *stars garters, mitres,* lie scattered beneath their feet.

The English made the experiment of a democratic republic, under singular advantages; by their insular situation, they were disjoined from the rest of the world; the luxury and debauchery of modern days had not infected them: they were a plain sober people, no wise corrupted generally in their morals and habits. An enthusiastic love of liberty was rooted in their breasts, and enterwoven with every fibre of their hearts; in *her* sacred cause they had manifested a noble contempt of dangers and of death:—nor were they unilluminated with the rays of science.—A long struggle between prerogatives and privileges had familiarised their minds to political disquisitions. The treasures of Grecian and Roman learning had been unlocked and explored; and were resorted to with avidity. Science then in Europe, much more than in *this* country now, was the road to fame. It was the age of Milton and Butler, two English poets admirable for their vastly extensive erudition as well as for genius, and who have been crowned with immortal *bays;* it was the age of Selden, a prodigy of learning—of the immortal Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood—of Hyde, who, till Hume, was the ablest among English historians;—and of many others of distinguished genius and science, who altogether formed such a bright constellation of literary characters as can seldom be found in the annals of English literature. Hume, speaking of the English at the commencement of the commonwealth, remarks, "Never was there a people less corrupted by vice, and more actuated by principle. Never were there individuals who possessed more public spirit, more capacity, more disinterested zeal." The leaders of the commonwealth, who composed the parliament, had as much capacity and political experience—perhaps, in a general view, nearly as much integrity and patriotism as any body of legislators either before or since. Nothing could bend their fortitude: nothing was insuperable to their industry.

The commonwealth commencing under such favourable circumstances, seemed to promise a long duration to the existence of the equal rights of the people: yet it proved to be an ill jointed fabric—a system of confusion and horrible tyranny; and the people, the sport of faction and intrigue, equally flattered and befooled, "depressed by the memory of past misfortunes, by the prospect of future disasters," were glad, in a very short time, to exchange the iron yoke of their own representatives for that of a military despot, the daring Cromwell.

When there is a consolidation of the legislative, executive and judicial powers, this mighty engine is even more terrible in the hands of *many*, than it is in the hands of an individual; because the infamy of iniquitous measures being divided among numbers, the individual share that attaches to each, seems thereby to be so diminished that he can easily surmount all sense of shame; and besides, the greater the numbers concerned jointly in the abuse of power, the more secure are they, from responsibility, and with the more facility each one may parry any criminations against himself, and fix them upon others. A popular assembly holding the reins of government with powers unlimited and uncontrouled, must be better than commonly frail men, if they should refrain, for a long time, from playing into one an others' hands, and from swindling and cheating the public, with all the cunning and dexterity of gamblers. Some might stand aloof at first;—a few might preserve their integrity throughout: but the illusions of a selfish spirit would not fail to blind, and the profits of the game to allure and engage a very respectable majority. Instances there have been not a few of men, who, as politicians, and who kept in countenance by a multitude of accomplices and coadjutors, have unblushingly concurred in knavish projects and measures relating to the public, such as they would have disdained to have been guilty of in their private concerns.

The commonwealth parliament did not merely grasp in the utmost extent, those dangerous powers and prerogatives the claims and attempted exercise whereof, by Charles was the occasion of his precipitation from a slippery throne to the bloody scaffold; but they also assumed and exercised other powers and prerogatives entirely new. They shackled the press, and repressed all free enquiry; they exercised the star-chamber authority of licening books; and imposed heavy fines and other penalties on the authors and venders of such publications as censured their own measures. Vast sums of public money they divided among themselves. A violent noisy zeal was made the principal qualification for advancement to office: consequently public offices, in most instances, were filled with artful knaves who watched for opportunities to prey upon the public. The sequestered estates of the king, the nobility and the royalists, which were nearly one half of the lands and rents of the kingdom, were embezzled, and went to enrich unprincipled individuals of the prevailing party. Party spirit bestrided even the venerable seat of judgment. The judges were dependent;—they were the creatures and tools of parliament; and their verdicts and decisions were so warped and shaped as to accord with the will of their masters. Hence the very fountain of justice was so poisoned that the political characters of the parties, in a judicial trial, had more weight with the bench than the merits of their respective causes. Parliament committees were vested with unlimited judicial and executive powers; and they imposed heavy fines, committed people to prison, and inflicted corporal punishment, without any remedy, according to their pleasure, or as caprice, prejudice or revenge happened to dictate. Party names were craftily used as means of fixing odium on the fairest characters, and were made an engine of judicial oppression. The predominant party called themselves *the well affected*; and they gave to their opponents the opprobrious name of *malignants*. And such was the venom as well as blindness of party prejudice, that merely the name *malignant* was enough to blast the fairest fame, and to damn the best cause.

This odious name, to answer political purposes, was often bestowed on those who least deserved it—on republicans as well as royalists. In vain did suspected persons bar the door of their lips and passively submit to all the measures of their republican rulers: the parliament gave their committees inquisitorial powers to examine into *heart malignancy*; and however innocent or laudable were their overt acts, if they were judged to be *heart malignants* their doom was inevitable.

Thus the people who aforetime had been chastised with *whips*, were now chastised with *scorpions*. In exchange for the oppressions of royalty they were preyed upon by swarms of cunning sharpers and hungry speculators; most of whom had emerged from obscurity—and some from the lowest condition of life.

It is a fact very little honorable to human nature, that there never was in England a government more hateful and more hated than that of the first parliament of the commonwealth: a parliament that had affected to trample down all tyranny, and to spread abroad the blessings of equal liberty: a parliament too, in which there was a number of members of inflexible integrity, who in vain opposed their voices and exertions to the nefarious projects and measures of the majority.

(Balance.)

VENTRILOQUISM

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that

Mr. RANNIE,
The VENTRILOQUIST,

has just arrived—being his first appearance in this town—he intends displaying his Ventriloquil powers, on

Friday Evening, 29th inst.
at Mr. Gadsby's Ball Room.

Those who will honor him with their patronage he hopes will experience no disappointment.

Doors to be opened at half past 7, and the performance to begin at 8, and finish at 10 o'clock.

Admittance—ONE DOLLAR.

N. B. None will be admitted after the performance commences.

July 26.

The public are respectfully informed, the
Alexandria Theatre
will open on Monday next, August 1, with a favorite
COMEDY,
and a new
Musical Entertainment.
July 25.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Columbia District, at the last June term, holden in Alexandria, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money,
SUNDRY
Wooden Houses & Improvements,

Situate upon lots of ground on the south side of King street, between Royal and Pitt streets, which had been leased by Mordecai Miller to James Kidd for a term of years now ended. The sale will be made on the last Monday in August next, at the premises, in the forenoon of the same day. The purchaser has the right of removing the houses and improvements at any time before the 29th day of October next, from the lots whereon they are erected. Any person may view and examine the houses by application to John Horseburg and Matthew Eakin, in whose occupation they now are, and they will be sold separate or together, as may be found most expedient on the day of sale, for the purpose of selling them for the best price.

P. G. MARSTELLER.
July 26. 2awtdf

For Sale, or to Rent,

A two story BRICK HOUSE on Duke street, with every necessary building adjoining to it.

Also,

A vacant Lot on Cameron street, adjoining the Bank. For terms apply to
Lawrence Hooff.
July 21. d15t

For Sale
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
A few boxes Essence of Spruce
with directions how to make the Beer.
THOS. PATTEN.
July 18. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner
REBECCA,
John Westcott, Master:
Now lying at the head of Janney's wharf; she will take between 2 and 300 bbls. and will sail immediately after procuring a freight. For terms apply to the master on board.
July 26. d3t

For Freight or Charter,

The new Schooner
UNION,
of Boston,
Samuel Hutchens,
Master,
burthen about 90 tons or 800 barrels of flour. Apply to the master on board at Irwin's wharf, or to
JANNEY & PATON,
Who have for sale on board said vessel,
90 *tons Plaister Paris.*
July 26. d

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 20th inst. an apprentice to the house joiner's business, named *Samuel Ballenger*, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a down look when spoken to. The above reward will be given to whoever shall apprehend and bring home said apprentice.

James M'Guire.
July 26. d3t

For Sale,

1 pipe Port Wine, of an excellent quality,
4th proof old Peach Brandy in bbls.
Country Gin in pipes and bbls.
Sweet Oil in cases,
Cowskin Whips,
Italian Marble Chimney Pieces,
Alabaster Chimney Ornaments,
D. MURGATROYD,
King Street.
July 16 e12w

Potomac Company.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held at the Union Tavern in George Town, *on Monday the first day of August next,* at which time and place a full attendance of the proprietors is particularly requested, to deliberate on the affairs of the Company, that will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order,
JOS. CARLETON,
Treasurer.
George Town, July 6. d18A.

☞ *Attention!*

The Members of the EPSOM JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at Gadsby's Hotel on Saturday the 6th day of August, at eleven o'clock. Members will take notice, that on this day several gentlemen wishing to become members will be balloted for. Gentlemen Sportsmen of Maryland are solicited to attend.
July 21.

☞ *Notice.*

Battalion Courts of Enquiry of the 2d legion of the Militia of the District of Columbia, will be held at the Court House on Monday the first day of August next, for the assessment of fines for non-attendance at the musters in June and July.
July 23. d7t

Genuine Port Wine.

Just received per brig Commerce, captain Baldwin, from Oporto, and will commence landing this afternoon,
90 Quarter casks Port Wine,
50 ditto, ditto, such as is usually shipped to the London Market, for sale by
J. & T. VOWELL.
July 11.

Wanted Immediately,
AN OVERSEER.

A single man, who can come well recommended, to take charge of the Mount Washington estate, for the remainder of the year. Apply one mile this side of the Geo. Town Ferry.

Mount Washington,
July 20. 23w2w

Wanted to Hire,
A Man COOK. Enquire of the Printer
July 25. 6t

United States of America,
Fifth Circuit, Virginia District, May Term, 1803.

Under a Decree of the said Court, we the Commissioners will expose to public sale, for ready money, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 19th day of August next,

That valuable and extensive
FARM,

called Mount Salus, alias Millthorpe, lying in Fairfax county, on Difficult and Wolfe Trap runs; containing by deed 550 acres, and by survey 673 acres. The mansion house is on a high, healthy and agreeable situation, convenient to which are springs of good water. The house is 40 by 18 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a nine feet passage and stair case, 2 brick chimnies, with a fire place to each room, a piazza the whole length of the front, a cellar 40 by 18, walled with stone and divided into two apartments. There are several small buildings, near the mansion house and garden. There are, also, a valuable merchant and grist mill, saw mill, distillery, miller's house and overseer's house. The mill house is 40 by 30, two story high, half the lower story of stone, the other part of wood, and covered with shingles. There are one pair of Burr and one pair of Cologne stones, three bolting cloths almost new, one screen, all now in use in manufacturing wheat and grinding grist. The still house 40 by 30, one story high, walls of stone and shingled roof, the floors planked, the upper laid for malting grain, and troughs fixed round the whole house constructed to carry water to every vessel which may need it. Three stills and one boiler can be worked to advantage in the said house. The waters of Wolfe Trap, on which the mill and saw mill stand, are constant streams. The situation for country customers, or purchasing wheat, is exceeded by none in the county or neighbourhood, not being more than 17 miles from Alexandria or George Town, where there are excellent markets for country produce of every description, and about 19 miles from Washington. The land is fertile and productive, and the soil well adapted to receive improvement from the use of plaister of Paris. There are upwards of 1000 pannels of fence on the land, and about 160 or 170 acres of well timbered land belonging to the tract. There have been nearly 20 acres of timothy made, lying on Wolf Trap and Difficult runs; 50 acres more may be made at a small expence. This farm enjoys many natural advantages, which are unnecessary for us to mention, it being taken for granted that every person wishing to buy such property will avail themselves of an opportunity of viewing the premises, previous to the day of sale, capt. James Wiley, residing near the land, will shew the premises, and also a plat of the survey, which is left with him for the information of those concerned.

The title papers will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Charles Little,
James Wiley,
Jas. Douglass.

July 19. eods

☞ *Notice.*

THOMAS GREEN will conduct my business during my stay at the Springs, and I hope will give general satisfaction to such as favor me with their custom.

I also forewarn all persons from having dealings with my apprentices, without my consent, as I shall proceed against such as the law directs.

JOHN S. SCOTT.

July 12. eo

Private Boarding.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel private boarding, by the week, month or year, opposite the Washington Tavern, King street, by

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

To Let,

The front STORE of the House. Apply as above.

July 12. eo8‡

A Warehouse to Let.

I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King street, adjoining the mansion house in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may be had immediately. It is very convenient for a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For terms apply to P. MARSTELLER.

June 2. eo

JAMES BACON
HAS OPENED
A Grocery, Tea, Wine and Liquor Store,

In King street, next door but one to Washington street, where he offers for sale, the following genuine articles, viz.

1st, 2d and 3d quality Muscovado Sugar,
Loaf and lump do.
Best Green Coffee,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Padra Souchong, Souchong and Bohea — *Teas,*
Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon and Malaga — *Wines,*
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 dozen,
Jamaica, Antigua, and N. E. Rum,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
5th proof warranted Irish Whiskey,
Country do.
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Albany Chocolate,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Patent Shot assorted, from 1 to 10,
Best English Gunpowder,
Muscatell Raisins in boxes,
Soft shell Almonds,
Spinning Cotton,
Peppers, black and Cayenne,
Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and Cassia,
Durham Mustard, Pickles assorted,
Pearl and Scotch Barley,
Rice, Madder, Allum, Copperas,
Indigo, Glauber Salts,
Olive Oil of a superior quality,
Godfroid's warranted Segars,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Snuff in lb. and half lb. bottles,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Pipes in kegs,
Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

He solicits custom from his friends and the public, and not only assures them that he will dispose of his Goods on as good terms as any other house in town, but that he will at all times supply them with the very best articles that can be procured at the different markets.

June 24. d

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general that he has become a resident of this town where he professes the following branches in the art of Painting and Drawing. Portraits in Oil and Crayons, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Free Masons Aprons on Silk or Leather and other implements belonging to the craft. *Also,* Stands of Colours for Regiments and Companies painted and decorated in the most elegant manner.

GILDING

Executed in the best manner.

N. B. Signs for country merchans, inn keepers, and others executed in such a manner that they may be carried to any distance without danger of ingury and with very little trouble, on the most moderate terms.

DRAWING.

HE will open a school for teaching young ladies Drawing and Painting in water colours and crayons, as soon as a sufficient number subscribe. He will also punctually attend on ladies who wish patterns drawn for Tambouring, Embroidery, Toilet Tables & other Needle work.

Apply at his lodgings in Water street, nearly opposite the Vendue Store and first door south of Col. Hooe's.

F. KEMMELMEYER.

An Apprentice wanted to the above business.

June 27. eo

SPANISH HIDES.

1200 Spanish Hides, just received and for sale by

J. & J H. TUCKER.

ALSO,

By the sloop Friendship, from Barbadoes, 10 hhds and 40 bbls first quality SUGARS; and from New York, 10 boxes fresh Prunes. A general assortment of Groceries as usual

May 6. eo

WILLIAM RAMSAY
HAS OPENED
A Grocery Store in Prince street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular Madeira, Port in casks and bottles, Colmenar and Malaga — WINES,
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Imperial, Chulan, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong Souchong, Padra Souchong, Peco Souchong, Bohea — *Fresh Teas of the latest Importation,*
Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Do. do. of a good quality,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Brown and white Soap,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above.

June 27. d

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.
King Street,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Stre, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

CASES OF CURES—*by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. No tone of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound o cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.